

Today

Young Artists, Attention.
Gorky Gone—Broken Hearted.
German Iron Breaking.
The Bitter Chaplain.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Gorky is dead—gone to join Tolstoi and the other earnest men whose teaching and preaching has resulted in the strange misery of the Russian revolution.

Be careful to whom you preach revolution. It was one thing for Voltaire, Rousseau and the others to tell the French to get rid of their kings—or for Washington and Jefferson to advise this country to kick out King George.

It is another thing to tell a hundred million Russians, of whom ninety millions cannot read or write, that they are ready and able to govern themselves, and that each of them—even though he cannot read and never has thought—is the equal in all ways of any other.

Gorky came to this country. Mark Twain and others distinguished received him. All dropped him with a bang when they found that the Russian Greek Church had refused to sanction the divorce and remarriage of the wife he brought with him. The church refused to punish Gorky for his political opinions. That made no difference. Our virtuous nation, usually welcoming genius with delight—for instance, Mrs. Langtry, the English King's friend, or Mademoiselle De Merode, the Belgian King's friend—could not tolerate Gorky, the Russian people's friend, and gave a fine exhibition of high morality.

Gorky, with his wide face, big mouth, rough hair, and eyes, deep earnestness, seemed like part of some Russian mountain.

It is said cholera killed him. His heart was broken by disappointment. He died warning the poor Russian workers from whom he came and for whom he lived: "You are being led to destruction, workers of Russia." This valuable truth is one of his last statements.

"Socialism should not mean equality of wealth, but equality of opportunity."

If he and Tolstoi are talking now in some quiet corner of infinite space, Gorky is probably telling Tolstoi that in a world of wolves, tyranny, and brutality, non-resistance and pacifism are poor theories.

If any young artist would like to attract attention, let him put the words "He hath put down the mighty" under this picture:

The former Empress of Russia, husband murdered, her son that was to have been Emperor dead, appears with her daughter before Lenin, who has risen from the gutter to rule Russia, and begs for permission to enter a convent in Sweden.

"Not yet," answers Lenin. The revolution has not made up its mind about executing the Empress as Marie Antoinette was executed—a picture of pathetic misery.

If the Empress and her husband had gone out disguised, to consult the poor and learn how they felt, instead of consulting the monk Rasputin, they might at least have saved their lives by flight if not their autonomy.

The day may be not distant when the Kaiser and his six boys will be asking some new unknown product of Berlin's mob, "What are you going to do with us; what may we hope for?"

There is iron in the German Kaiser and his military machine, but iron breaks suddenly, without apparent reason. The automobile maker will tell you so. The axle lasts just so long, then snaps. After desperate fighting, pushing forward, unlimited boasting and promising, after worrying and starving, always hoping that the will of one man could conquer the world, Germany knows now that the game is over.

The Americans' push forward with French and the English with the Italians have driven back and made ridiculous their despised enemy, the Austrians. In the Austrian parliament there is expressed openly hatred for Prussia more bitter than anything said in Paris since the war began.

Hindenburg, killed and brought to life every little while in the news cables, fears that the people "are not learned in patience."

God knows that the German people have been patient enough while Hindenburg and his emperor have been killing them off.

Traub, typical Prussian representative, asks what old Frederick the Great would say if he "saw the people's long face" would probably say, "I guess these people have had enough and begin to know it."

Our officers declare that German women are used to work machine guns and are actually chained to the guns, which seems absolutely incredible, if only because women in Germany, as elsewhere, are at least as brave as men.

Russia, that was to have fed Germany and brought it grand victory, is going to pieces because Russia herself is cursed with famine and plague, and saddest of

Mooney Doomed To Die, Gets Reprieve Till December

WEATHER:
Partly cloudy; continued warm Sunday and Monday; general shifting winds.

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AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE ON 25-MILE FRONT GERMANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

BRITAIN WILL PUT MUNITION STRIKERS INTO ARMY SERVICE

Workers Decide Not to Return to Work, While Government Officials Prepare Summons for Them.

LONDON, July 28.—Military officials in the areas affected by the munitions workers' strike were busily preparing summonses last night for the strikers to appear for examination tomorrow preparatory to induction into military service, in case they persist in their determination not to resume work.

A typical resolution was addressed by the Worcester branch to their "comrades in the great war." It said: "The strikers should be sent to France forthwith, skilled men in the trenches replacing them. We pledge ourselves to support the government in any action to compel the favored few to do their duty to their country."

TELL STRIKERS 'SETTLE WITH KAISER FIRST'

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—"Settle with the Kaiser first," was the message cabled to striking munition workers in Great Britain by several thousand shipyard workers at a meeting here.

TO ASK WOMEN TO WEAR HEAVIER WINTER CLOTHES

The Fuel Administration this winter will try to induce women to wear heavier clothes, in a campaign to reduce the temperature of homes to save fuel.

TODAY

all, probably, for the Germans is the following incident in war:

A religious gentleman, chaplain in the American army, is made prisoner by a German non-commissioned officer. "Follow me; no American can walk ahead of a German," says the captor. The chaplain knows the Bible by heart and especially the words, "Slay and spare not." He picks up a large stone, hits his proud captor on the head with it and returns to the American lines.

The Prussians must ask themselves, "If that is the meek and lowly American Christian, what must the others be?"

THOMAS J. MOONEY GRANTED REPRIEVE TILL DECEMBER 13

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to hang for murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb outrage in San Francisco, was yesterday granted a reprieve until December 13, 1918, by Gov. William D. Stephens.

The governor in granting the reprieve declared that the records of the case were so voluminous that it would require until at least December 13 to examine the case.

"I have decided," the governor's statement reads, "to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney."

Governor Stephens' order was issued from his home in Los Angeles. Stephens issued the following statement:

"I have decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13, 1918.

It is pointed out that correspondence between President Wilson and Mooney by Governor Stephens, of California.

No comment was forthcoming from the White House today in the absence of official advice regarding the reprieve granted Thomas J. Mooney by Governor Stephens, of California.

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GAMBLE MUST DIE IS VERDICT OF JURORS IN WERRES CASE

Soldier Found Guilty of Slaying Jitney Driver — Prisoner Shows No Emotion As Fate Is Decreed.

"My God, Bob, did you hear what I got? Now you know what's coming to you."

This was Charles E. Gamble's greeting yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock to his cellmate, Robert L. Newman, when the former returned to the jail after a Virginia jury in the Alexandria county courthouse had found him guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed death in the electric chair as his punishment.

Gamble, Newman, and Mrs. Kathleen Burgess were indicted for the killing of John P. Werres, a Washington Government employee. Gamble was the first to be placed on trial.

The hearing began last Tuesday and the case went to the jury at 3:58 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A verdict was announced two hours and eight minutes later after five ballots had been taken.

Guilt Admitted.

The crime took place on an Alexandria county roadside on May 10, last. Gamble and Newman, two soldiers, are charged with having beaten Werres to death and made off with his automobile, which they had hired for the evening.

Attorneys H. R. Thomas and Amos C. Crounse, counsel for Gamble, admitted his guilt, but pleaded for a prison sentence on the ground that public sentiment opposed capital punishment.

Commonwealth Attorney Frank Ball asked for the death penalty or acquittal, declaring there was no middle ground possible under the evidence.

When the jury filed out to prepare its verdict, the crowd that had packed the hot courtroom sought shady spots beneath the trees in the courthouse yard.

Judge Goorlick rested in a rocking chair from Jailer Harry Crack's home. The chair had been placed in the shade of an oak tree.

Gamble Stays in Court.

Counsel for the defense and the prosecution, detectives from Washington and Richmond who appeared (Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

HELP WANTED—MALE

CARRIERS—Men and boys, for healthy outdoor work; can earn \$3 or more per day of 9 hours; full or part time. Apply MR. EGAN, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., Basement, 1311 G N.W.

Mr. Egan, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., says: "We are securing exceptional results with THE TIMES Help Wanted ads."

If you need help phone an ad to MAIN 5260. Bill will be mailed.

WHAT GAMBLE SAID WHEN HE WAS CONVICTED

"My God, Bob (Newman), did you hear what I got? Now you know what's coming to you."



CHARLES E. GAMBLE, The soldier that jury in Alexandria county found guilty of murder and fixed death in the electric chair as his punishment.

SPAIN ACCEPTS GERMAN APOLOGY FOR SHIP SINKING

PARIS, July 28.—Germany's apology and offer of indemnity for the sinking of the Spanish steamship Sardinia, which was carrying American wheat to Europe for Switzerland, have been accepted, according to information received here.

BERLIN POLICE ISSUE WARNINGS OF TYPHUS

Warnings to the population of Berlin to take "the most hygienic and precautionary measures" to combat the typhus plague have been issued by the prefect of police, Basile cables state.

BODIES OF MAN AND WOMAN FOUND BOUND IN HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—The bodies of a man and woman, bound together, face to face, by cords knotted around the ankles and the wrists, were picked up 100 yards outside Bar Harbor breakwater yesterday by a United States patrol boat.

From the initials on the man's gold penknife and by the general measurements of the bodies, it is believed they were those of H. H. Morse, a well-to-do stocking manufacturer of Portland, Me., and his wife.

Morse, who is wealthy, is known to have had a large amount of money on his person when last seen here.

CHOLERA SWEEPS PETROGRAD.

LONDON, July 28.—One hundred and eleven cases of cholera and thirty-three suspected cases were reported in Petrograd on Friday, says a Russian dispatch.

ADVANCE OF NINE MILES IS MADE BY THE ALLIES

Germans Driven Back From Marne At All Points—Troops Within Two Miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, Says Paris.

Striking north of the Marne, American and French troops have advanced on a front of twenty-five miles, driving the Germans backward from the river at all points and attaining a maximum penetration of more than nine miles.

Battle front dispatches declared the enemy appeared to be in full retreat on the entire southern front of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

The French war office reported Franco-American forces within two miles of the important German center of Fere-en-Tardenois, while thirteen miles to the eastward they are within three miles and encircling the almost equally important concentration point of Villen-Tardenois.

This is the greatest advance attained by the allies since the opening days of their counter offensive and follows a long period of limited progress and desperate resistance. It was made under almost impossible weather conditions, resulting from the heavy rains.

Great Forests Passed.

The great forests of Fere and Riss, south and south-east of Fere-en-Tardenois, which have been obstacles to the Franco-American advance, have been passed. Chatillon-sur-Marne, the chief point on the north bank of the Marne remaining in the hands of the Germans up to yesterday, apparently has been captured, as the allies were reported more than two miles north of that city.